BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1863.

THE LITTLE BOY'S INQUIRY.

"WHAT IS HEAVEN?"

Oh! what is heaven, I want to know,
And what is passing there;
Do gentle rivers brightly flow,
And flowers perfume the air?

Yes, there are flowers which never fade,
And streams that never dry;
And there is known no evening shade,
To dim the glorious sky.

Oh! what is heaven, I want to know,
Are children playing there?
And do they thirst and hunger now,
And feel a parent's care?

No, never do they hunger there,
Nor precious moments waste;
But beauteous as the angels are,
With Christ's own image graced.

Oh! what is heaven? I want to know
If the field flowers bloom on high,
And in meadows green, like those below,
Do birds and insects fly?

I cannot tell, my dearest boy,
If aught like these there be;
But ev'ry one will be full of joy,
And loveliest sights will see.

But where is heaven? Oh! is it far
Above the ground I tread!
Or is fixed in yonder star,
Whose beams shine mildly red?

No; 'tis the Saviour's smiling face
That makes the Heaven above;
And would we reach that place,
We here His name must love.

'Tis in His word that we are told
Of bliss beyond the sky,
And how to obtain a crown of gold,
All glorious when we die.

Dear Jesus, may I now be Thine,
And have my sins forgiven:
Along with saints and angels shine
With Thee—for that is Heaven.

CONTRABAND TRADE WITH NEW ORLEANS.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing on the 19th inst., says:

It may not be generally known that some twenty or more cargoes of goods have been bought in New Orleans by parties in the Confederacy and cotton sent to that city in payment. A quantity of shoes, blankets, and other army supplies, have reached us in this way. It is said to be done by the sanction of the authorities at Richmond; it is known that the "powers that be" here are aware of it. The vessels clear from New Orleans for Matamoras and then run up some of the streams leading into Lake Pontchartrain. The arrangements were perfected for the purchase through a brother of Gen. Beast Butler, whose failing fortunes have been wonderfully recuperated by this surreptitious trading with rebels. The Beast also has a finger in the pie, and thus, while we are fighting for a commercial as well as a political independence, we continue to pay tribute. If such things be in war times what can we expect in peace?

FROM PENSACOLA—THE CITY BURNED AND EVACUATED BY THE ABOLITIONISTS.—We have reliable information direct from Pensacola, stating that that portion of the city of Pensacola surrounding St. Mary's Hall was fired on Friday last, from 30 to 50 residences were destroyed. It was not done by order of the Commanding General, but as we learn by the soldiers, who it is said, are to be sent to reinforce Gen. Banks in the expedition on the Mississippi.

All those persons who had placed themselves under the abolition rule were sent to New Orleans. All the negroes in the city were also sent to New Orleans.

Our informant says also that Mrs. Dr. Brossenham, while attempting to make her escape with a quantity of money, was knocked down by some of the soldiers and robbed of all she had.

We regret to learn that Mr. Jos. Gaines was burnt to death while asleep in his residence adjoining St. Mary's Hall.

We could gather no further particulars. Our special dispatch yesterday foreshadowed a movement of that kind.

CAPTURED NEGRO SOLDIERS.—One among the many important measures that need to be put into operation immediately is, the disposition to be made of negroes captured with arms in their hands. These negroes are much needed to work on fortifications and perform the labor now being performed by the slaves who have remained faithful, and whose masters are needing them to work in the fields and prepare food for our soldiers. They might be employed in nearly all menial services now rendered by our slaves, or by those who ought to be in the field.

Would it not be well, therefore, for our Congress to pass an act condemning all such to labor during the war? At the close of the war, such of them as may be claimed and proven by their owners, could be turned over to their proper masters. Such of them as are not claimed, to be sold to help pay expenses. Free negroes would thus be deterred from enlisting in the army of the abolitionists, and what few of them might enlist, if captured, would only be restored to their proper position.—*Southern Crisis.*

Pontoon boats are flat-bottomed, thirty feet long, two and a half feet wide at the bow, and five feet wide at the stern, swelling out at the sides to the width of six feet. Each fits on a running gear of four wheels, and is used as baggage waggon for the pontooneers, carrying its proportion of string pieces of plank. On reaching a river the boats are unloaded, floated across by a cable made fast up the stream, then the string pieces are laid across from one boat to the next, and on these are placed the planks, each twenty-one feet long, which form the gangway of that width.

HOW THEY DO THE DRAFTED YANKEES.—The Detroit *Free Press* of March 5th, says:

Another departure of drafted men took place on Wednesday morning, some of them in chains. The tendency of these men to skedaddle has compelled the authorities to be very strict with regard to them. Hence we noticed that some of them, with wild eyes and dishevelled locks and seedy garments, also wore iron bracelets upon their wrists.

The Cincinnati *Enquirir* charges that large quantities of military clothing taken from soldiers who have died in hospitals at Louisville, and Nashville and other points, and those killed on various battle-fields, have been brought to that city, to be sent thence to the negro contrabands escaping servitude. It is also said that this clothing is more or less, impregnated with disease; every variety of which—measles, small pox, etc.—is known to the soldiers. In this indirect way the "friends of the negro" have adopted to kill him off!

It is stated that Federal Treasurer Chase did not succeed in his late visit to New York, either in the way of establishing a bank under the new law of Congress, or towards placing the new loans upon the market.

Soft soap, after boiling until well done, can be hardened by stirring in a sufficient quantity of corn meal, which is a great improvement to the soap. An Exchange.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1863. NO. 124.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$3 00
Two days	1 50	One month	5 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	8 00
Four days	2 50	Three months	10 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	15 00
One week	3 50	Twelve months	20 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

CITY MARKET.

Raleigh, March 24.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$8
" Dried	$3
BACON—Hog round	90c@$1
BEEF	30c
BEESWAX	80c
BEANS	$4
BUTTER	$1@$1 25
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1.25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$17 50@$12
CHICKENS	$1
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
" Superfine	$40
" Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	80c
MOLASSES	$7@$8
MEAL	$3 50@4
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$5 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$7
" Stock	$3 50
" White Table	$4
RAGS	8@1 c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT	$12 50
SUGAR—Brown	$1
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	75c
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Fluid—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.
March 5-1m* G. M. ISLEY.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT	7.30	A. M.
Eastern " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville " "	8.30	"
Western " "	11	"
Augusta " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at	12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at	5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at	12	M
Northern mail closes daily at	9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	4	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at	9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at	8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at	1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

TWO SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN BORN MEN, OVER 45 years, can get very liberal pay to serve as SUBSTITUTES. For particulars, call at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 28-2w* PROGRESS OFFICE.

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec. 18-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of Ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more new subscribers and the cash, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. S. PELL, *Editor*.

MILITARY NOTICES.

LAST NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

EVERY WHITE MALE PERSON BETWEEN THE ages of 18 and 40 years, residing East of Fayetteville and South of Newbern streets, in the city of Raleigh, (and who has not got a certificate of exemption approved by Capt. A. Landis,) are hereby ordered to meet at the Court House on THURSDAY, the 2d of April, prepared to go to Camp Holmes. Those who do not appear will certainly be arrested and sent.

By order of W. E. ANDERSON, Colonel Commanding 28th Regiment N. C. M. S. W. SCOTT,
March 31-3t Captain Co. C, 38th Reg't N. C. M.

Headquarters Examining Board,
AND ENROLLING OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1862.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford, County, 103d & 104th Reg't. June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 22, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.
Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer, shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad holder what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first the railroad officer shall be governed by any General order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement, will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI. Quartermaster and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all Government transportation will be reported to Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his headquarters will be.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Jan 12-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863. J. B. FRANKLIN,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.
March 13-1m*

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb 24-2m*

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARNS

REWARDS.

LOST.

IN KINSTON, AT OR NEAR W. A. COLEMAN'S Drug Store, on the 23d instant, a small LEATHER PURSE, containing Fifty-One Dollars, all of which was Confederate money, except six dollars in N. C. Treasury notes, one thirty-five dollar note payable to the subscriber; also some little accounts of which I do not recollect the amount. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid any one who will deliver the same or leave it with the Druggist, W. A. COLEMAN.

WM. H. ELLER,
March 27-1w* Corporal Co. K, 53d Reg't N. C. T.

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either. BALDY A. CAPEHEART.
Feb 25-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.
O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE —— February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail fees, or the negro will be disposed of according to law. W. S. YOUNG,
March 19-tf Louisburg, N. C.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL living in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,
Feb 3-2m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1863, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. E. FENTRESS.
March 16-1m.] Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP, HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. ANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, and next by Towles.

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRIS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.
Dec 5-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27-tf Near Towles.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf.

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, describing property and paying for this advertisement. March 7-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

DIRECT IMPORTATION—CARGO STEAMSHIP LIZZIE.

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 3D, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following articles imported direct per Steamer Lizzie, viz:

20 bags Prime Coffee
25 barrels Brown Sugar
125 boxes Castile Soap
50 boxes Super Sperm Candles
5 boxes Extra Sperm Candles
40 boxes Star Candles, 40 pounds each
65 boxes Star Candles, 20 pounds each
40 dozen best English Mustard
60 boxes Extract Logwood
10 casks Soda Ash
10 casks Sal Soda
20 kegs Nails, assorted sizes
15 chests Congou Tea
15 barrels Copperas
3 casks Kerosene Oil
6 barrels Mackerel
4 barrels Cuba Molasses
3 barrels and 150 bags Table Salt
15 boxes Fancy Soap
100 dozen Brooms
600 gross Matches
20 baskets Champagne
20 sides Sole Leather
144 pairs Ladies Congress Gaiters, super
144 pairs Misses Assorted Boots
647 pairs Men's and Ladies' Shoes assorted
44 reams Commercial Note Paper
14 M. Buff Envelopes
500 dozen Coates' Spool Cotton
224 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs
17 pieces Chambrey
6 pieces Stripes
16 pieces Satinett
160 packs Pins
10 M. Needles, &c., &c., &c. March 28-td

SWEEDS IRON AND SUGAR FOR SALE.

I AM RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF SWEEDS IRON and a few barrels of choice BROWN SUGAR at my store, three miles west of Smithfield. Small advance on cost asked. W. H. AVERA,
Smithfield, N. C.

P. S.—I would be pleased to buy North Carolina Factory Goods, to be paid for in Cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. W. H. A.
March 28-2w*

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROAD,
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!
T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 12½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

☞ Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars. ☜

☞ The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VALUABLE IMPORTED DRUGS
AND
TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED
AT
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, viz:

10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda.
10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases.
200 Ounces Quinine.
150 lbs Gum Camphor.
3 0 lbs Copperas.
300 lbs Extract Logwood.
Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases.
2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.
2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.
Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shoosong and Congou Tea, in chests and half chests.
10 Gross Matches; 6 doz. Henry's Calcined Magnesia.
24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India Rubber.
500 lbs Black Pepper.
Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipecac; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oil; 200 lbs Flowers Sulphur.
28 lb Bottles Balsam Copaiba.
English Blue Mass and Calomel, in jars and pound packages; 25 lbs Chlorate Potass, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchasers.

☞ Daily expected a supply of SUGAR and COFFEE.
March 17-3w

☞ Standard, Biblical Recorder, Sentinel, Age and Register, copy.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
THO'S D. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned. J. P. H. RUSS.
March 4-tf.

MISS PIRSSON

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh that she intends taking Pupils on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING. Those who are already advanced in music would be preferred. Terms made known on application at her residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Ground. Jan 13-tf

A SMALL ENGINE WANTED

WANTED, A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, of four horse power. Apply to

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year - - -		$8 00
" " Six months - - -		4 00
" " Three months - - -		2 00
" " One month - - -		1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of Job Printing with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the Progress. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

☞ **To City Subscribers.**—Many of our City Subscribers who have neglected to call and renew their subscriptions will miss the paper to-day or to-morrow, and we shall positively drop all who have not paid in advance as soon as the carriers books can be arranged. This notice is given that such may understand why they do not get the paper.

Hereafter no name will be entered upon the carriers book for less than three months. Persons wanting the paper for a less time must call at the office for it.

The Spring is not only here but one month has passed and gone, we are now in April and no battle fought yet. No attack on Charleston, none on Vicksburg and no move on the Rappahannock. The Yankee debt goes up at the rate of a million and a half a day or more and yet their armies are stationary.

Is it not strange that a people of intelligence and smartness should allow themselves to be completely and irrevocably ruined by such tricksters as Lincoln and Seward? What can the North hope to make by a continuance of this war? They can have no more Union with the people of the South. They may lay waste our soil, burn our houses, and destroy our property, but until they can conquer the will and change the affections of the people on whom they have made war for the last two years, they can have no Union, and all know this can never be done. Without affection, sympathy and good feeling a reconstruction of the old fabric would only prove a curse to both sections; and hence for the present, whatever may be possible in the future, reconstruction of the old Union is simply impossible.

The boasted armies of the North are not only stationary but really we can see no reason to suppose that they mean to move forward. The Northern soldiers and the Northern masses are as heartily sick and tired of the war as we of the South, and if they can only free themselves from the fear of Lincoln's power and proclaim their desire to the South for peace in some formidable and formal shape, a truce may be declared, arms may be stacked, a Convention or Conference may be had, and this wicked struggle may be stopped. The hand of destruction may be staid, the sword may be returned to its scabbard, the careworn veteran may return to his family and home, and the Earth may smile again with joy, peace and prosperity; hundreds of thousands of lives may be saved, hearts now in mourning may be made to rejoice, and a great weight will be lifted from the people everywhere. Has there not been blood enough shed to satisfy Lincoln or any one else? What more then will they have? The soldiery of both armies have proved their valor on many a hotly contested field, and the nations of Europe have been amazed at the deadly character of the struggle. Our soldiers may and no doubt do fight better than those of the North, in this war, for they are fighting for home, family and property, and every thing that can nerve the arm and steel the heart, while the North is waging a war of invasion in which the hearts of the masses of her people are not engaged. But American citizens are not cowards, and as we are all from a common parentage and of the same blood, we do ourselves injustice when we make the admission. But what a spectacle. The North and the South, States that have lived together under the same laws and the same written Constitution for eighty years, cutting each others' throats. We call upon those who rule at Washington and Richmond to stop it. The people are powerless and can do nothing but obey orders, but the organized governments can stop it if they will, and they must do it at last, for no third power will ever undertake the office of pacificator. Those who commenced it must eventually settle it, and as nothing can be done while the sword is drawn, we are for putting up the sword that other means may be tried.

Humanity, civilization and christianity cry out against this butchery; suffering wives and children, sorrowing and heart broken mothers and sisters, and the blood of the brave ones slain cry aloud for peace, and the great heart of the people—the masters of politicians, demagogues and rulers—both in the North and the South is unmistakably for peace. Why then can we not have peace? The people of neither section will not submit to the present state of things much longer, and those who have the power to stop the war had better act while they may.

Now is the balmy Springtime, when the beauties of nature so soften the heart as to cause it to sicken at the mere thought of blood and carnage; when the air is heavy with the sweet perfumes of revived vegetation and the teeming beauties that adorn the season making it the most enchanting in all the year, and an appropriate occasion for the suppression of passion, the curbing of hate and the inauguration of reason. Stack arms and let us parley. Let the great North, before whose immense armies our little band has stood as a wall of fire, take the initiative. Let the power that rules at Washington, if not bereft of all reason by debauchery and the thirst for blood, stop this disgraceful, inhuman, uncivilized and unchristian war. For two long years they have tried to settle it by arms and we are further from a settlement now than in the commencement, and reasoning people everywhere think it is time to try other means.

Those who control the Federal Government may want the war to continue but we are sure that a vast majority of the Northern people want it to stop, and that, much as they may desire a restoration of the Union as it was, they prefer a separation to a continuance of the war, and if the government was in the hands of the people instead of usurping dictators the troubles would be settled without the firing of another gun. There are some in the North who want the war to go on for selfish ambition, and the same may be said of a few here. We have officers, contractors, speculators and others who are ever ready to denounce as treasonable any appeal for peace, but nine-tenths of the Southern people, in and out of the army, pray for a peace above all other things, provided they can get such a peace as will not enslave or dishonor them. We know the sentiment in this State and we judge that the feeling for peace in other States is quite as strong. Yet we have men here, even in the pulpit, whose voice is still for blood, and none are more ready to denounce the advocates of peace than some of these professed disciples of the Prince of Peace.

We care not however what the pulpit, the press, politicians, demagogues or the Government itself may say or do, we are for a settlement of this matter now, and unhesitatingly declare that we prefer any honorable settlement to a continuance of the war. Instead then of an active Spring campaign, let us have an armistice and negotiations for peace, and the next time a day is set apart for fasting, humiliation and prayer, let all our people petition the Throne of Mercy for Peace!

More Rumors from Below.

Yesterday again the town was alive with rumors. It was asserted that there was a skirmish at Core Creek on Monday, but if so we could get no reliable confirmation of the rumor.

Another rumor was that Washington had been taken. Persons from below Kinston heard heavy firing in that direction and that was as near as we could come to a solution of that rumor. One rumor even went so far as to say that Washington had been attacked and that the enemy had surrendered the town. The rumor, however, had no shadow of confirmation. We are not apprised even, beyond speculation, that Washington was to be attacked.

Our troops are in motion and we may hear from them in a day or two.

Sale of State Bonds.—The bids for the bonds offered for sale by Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Pres't of the Chatham R. R. Company, were opened yesterday at the office of the Public Treasurer. We learn that $5000 of the bonds exchanged with the city of Raleigh brought 80 per cent. premium, and $5000 exchanged with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, 25 per cent. The residue $40,000 was taken at 19½ per cent. premium. Of the unsuccessful bids some were for 19, some 18, some 16½ and large numbers at 15 per cent. premium, and numbers at lower premiums.

The present unseasonable weather falls heavily on the consumers of wood. We paid eight dollars yesterday for twenty-three small sticks—about enough to keep us going for twelve hours. We can't blame the man for taking the market price, and we were glad to get it at that price. It falls heavily however upon poor creatures with no income or but very little income who are not able to pay the market price. We suppose it costs more to get wood to grow now than heretofore.

The *blockade runners* at Wilmington and Charleston are doing a thrifty business with their Yankee friends in Boston and New York through Nassau. Several arrivals at each port every week, and all with Yankee goods. And none of those who get goods from the Yankees by the ship load are to be sent to the *bastile* at Salisbury, but if any poor fellow living along the lines between the two armies gets a barrel of flour or sack of salt from Newbern or Norfolk, he may look out. So wags the world and so wags the blockade trade. The Wilmington *Journal* of the 30th ult. says:

The steamer Emma arrived safely yesterday morning in a Confederate port.

The steamer Granite City, which left Nassau six days before the Emma, has not yet been heard from, and fears, almost amounting to certainties, are entertained for her safety. It is more than probable that she has fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Granite City was not fast, and a slow boat runs a great risk.

Bacon sold yesterday, we learn, at 90 cents. We have no idea it will get lower. There may be some who have large quantities hoarded up but that there is a great scarcity everywhere there can be no doubt. In meat and bread there is too many consumers for the number of producers throughout the Confederacy, and if cotton and tobacco be grown this year instead of grain and provisions, our people must starve or accept help from some source. Let every man that can raise a hog or grow a barrel of corn do so.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on Monday. The body sit we believe until it was compelled to adjourn by constitutional limitation.

The *Examiner* says: We are happy to inform the country that on yesterday, the last day of the session of the Virginia Legislature, the Salt Monopoly was beaten, and the Senate bill and contract, printed in this paper yesterday, was passed by both Houses of the General Assembly and is now the law of the land. Clarkson elected Sup't.

The Prince of Wales was married on the 10th of March. Poor fellow, he is quite a youth but we hope he will be able to *support* a wife. His widowed mother has a good heart and will no doubt give him a lift.

The Tax Bill.—As the Tax-Bill which has passed the lower House of Congress has yet to be acted upon by the Senate, we defer its publication until completed.

Thos. S. Flournoy and a half dozen others, more or less, are in the race for the Governship in Virginia.

It is said the Confederate Congress will adjourn about the middle of April. The country will rejoice when the event occurs.

RAIDS INTO THE ENEMY'S LINES.

Captain Mosby has been lately stirring up the Yankees with a sharp stick, and the newspapers have given some few straggling particulars of his exploits in this way, but for the first reliable account of the "raids" recently made by him on the enemy's lines, we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. William E. Frankland, who is a member of his company, and was an active participant in the same.

On last Monday Captain Mosby, with sixty-five men, attacked the enemy's picket post between Centreville and Little Run Turnpike, about two or three miles from Chantilly, driving in the pickets and capturing some 8 or 10 of the party. On Captain Mosby turning about to bring back the men he had captured, the enemy, about two hundred and fifty strong, according to their own accounts; started in pursuit, which was kept up for about a mile and a half. Seeing that he was pursued, Captain Mosby started his prisoners to the rear under guard, leaving him with only about fifty men. As soon as the prisoners were started off, Captain Mosby in an instant formed his men in line across the turnpike and waited the coming up of the Yankees. In a very little while the Yankees came dashing on at furious speed, but on seeing our men drawn up they halted about a hundred yards off, and commenced a rapid fire. They refused to come to closer quarters with our men, although ordered to advance by their commanding officer. Captain Mosby here ordered his men to draw their sabres and charge on them. The Yankees continued their fire until our men were within some twenty or thirty yards of them, when, at the sight of the uplifted sabre, they turned about put to their heels, our men keeping closely behind them for over two miles, killing and capturing them all along the way, and completely routing them. Seven were left dead on the wayside, and some five or six wounded. Overtaking them Captain Mosby fell upon them and bagged some thirty-five of the number, among them a Lieutenant, capturing with them all their horses, arms and equipments. They all belonged to the Fifth New York cavalry. The best thing of the affair was that Captain Mosby lost not a man—not a man hurt.

Just before this affair Capt. Mosby met with the same splendid success in a "raid" on Herndon Station, on the Hampshire and London railroad, near Drainsville. Capt. Mosby had with him this time but forty-nine men. Coming upon the picket and reserve post of the enemy, Capt. Mosby charged upon them, captured the whole force but five, who being off a short distance, and seeing the fight, put spurs to their horses, and were soon out of sight. With the exception of these five, Capt. Mosby captured the whole post, consisting of the Lieutenant commanding and twenty-one men, besides Major Welles, Capt. Schofield and Lieut. Chenery, who happened to be there looking after the establishment of the post. These officers regretted that Capt. Mosby should not have delayed his visit a little while, when they would have accomplished their business and been off. On Capt. Mosby starting off with his prisoners, the relief guard of the Yankees who were just about coming on post, gave him pursuit for a little while, but our rear guard soon turned about and faced them, offering to accommodate them "if they were spoiling for a fight." The Yankees kept at a safe distance, and showed no disposition to try the metal of our men, though taunted and defied to come on in every manner. Capt. Mosby secured his game and sent them down to the guardianship of Gen. Winder for safe keeping. In this, as in the other affair, Capt. Mosby fortunately lost not a man of his party, but wounded two of the Yankees. The officers and men captured in this case were the real full blooded Yankees, and were from Vermont.

Some of the prisoners seemed glad of their fate, and accepted a trip to Richmond with evident pleasure. They were rather uncommunicative on the subject of the war, but what little they did say was that their men were tired of it, and thought that if the prominent men of the North and South so choosed, they could stop it.

We hope Capt. Mosby will soon pay his respects again to the Yankees, and that in his next visit to them he may meet with the same good fortune.—*Examiner.*

After the Factory Lords.—A writer in the Wadesboro *Argus* gives some facts relative to the operation of Cotton Factories which will be of interest to the masses who are groaning under imposition and fraud. We have no doubt but the following is a true picture:

"Sometime since, Cotton Factors held a Convention and resolved to put their prices down to the requirements of the Government, i. e. a profit of seventy-five per cent upon the cost of the manufactured article. Congress lately passed a bill restricting profits to 30 per cent upon capital invested. They now say, that when they were selling, under the law, at a profit of 75 per cent upon cost they were only receiving 60 per cent. Cotton yarn sold, then, at from $3 to $3.50 per bunch. They are now asking $4 to $4.50, and are about to raise to $4.50 and $5 per bunch. At these prices they will not sell for Confederate money. It is next to impossible, to purchase for the money. They want bacon at 40 cents a pound, and other articles of consumption at the same rates. You can always get yarn, for bacon at 40 cents. I know a man who lately went to Rockingham and staid three days, and came away with two bunches of Yarn. He did not know the ropes. He is about to make another trip. He has purchased bacon for fifty cents which he will take to Rockingham and sell for *forty* to obtain Cotton Yarn. This is extortion in a double sense. They cannot buy bacon for less than fifty cents—yet they compel the citizens to purchase at that price and let them have it at a sacrifice of ten cents in the pound—because they know his family cannot do without his products. It is abominable, and ought to be stopped. Is there no way to reach them? Can they not be conscripted and sent to the war. They will do for targets to stop Yankee bullets, which else might hit better men.

There are hundreds of people from South Carolina in and around Rockingham, who, each morning, besiege the doors of the Factory Store for hours before they are opened, to take advantage of the distribution of from one to two bunches to each, according to the number to be disposed of." These bundles are placed away, each day, in wagons, until a load is obtained, when they are carried off for speculation."

Feeling in the Northwest.—Judging from publications in a number of newspapers, now before us, issued at different points in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, the under-current of feeling is most intense, and the popular excitement is daily increasing. The excitement is too deep and too earnest for any noisy demonstration. Even those who write for publication, under the most intolerable aggravation, do not indulge the language of threat, or bravado; but there is a burning earnestness, an ominous recounting of wrong and injustice that may bring a train of evils the most lamentable, *for which the constitutional men are not responsible.*

In some cases, the conservatives have been assaulted in public places, and a number of homicides have resulted: in other cases, abolition *preachers* have proposed, *from the pulpit*, to murder all the democrats of a given county! In another case, an abolition Governor (Kirkwood, of Iowa,) announced that he would pardon any man for assaulting, knocking down, etc., any other man who sympathised with rebellion.

The conservatives begin to see, and to appreciate fully, what has been so long patent to those who look beneath the surface of things, and reason correctly upon given *data*, that a revolution—terrible, bloody, widespread, and exhaustive, must inevitably occur at the North. Its time approaches. Moral justice will work out its own orders.—*Jackson Cross.*

OUR COMMISSIONERS ABROAD.

That the Confederate States ought to have a recognized agent abroad, to watch over and promote their interests and to counteract the proclamations of their adversaries, is a proposition which admits of no dispute. But whether it comports with our dignity or even our interests that we should commission representatives simply to sit at the gates of kings and petition for our admission to the family of nations, is a question of a very different character. The reception, which our Commissioners have received socially is satisfactory enough, and if our only object in sending them to Europe was to ascertain whether the rites of hospitality would be extended in Europe to Southern gentlemen, we have no reason to complain. But beyond this our Commissioners have met only the most discouraging treatment. What earthly influence they are able to exert on the subject of recognition we should like to be able to perceive. When they went abroad the delusion of European recognition was almost universal in the Confederate States. Now not a soul believes in it, either in the South or in Europe. Public men, members of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, Governments, have been at the pains to declare and reiterate, in every variety of form, with the most vivid distinctness, and the most unmistakable emphasis, that they could not and would not recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy till the United States became too much exhausted to carry on the war. These have been the only fruits that our commission to Europe has yet borne, and anything clearer and more conclusive against their application, except the kicking them out of Europe by the United boots of England and France, it is impossible to conceive. Under these circumstances self-respect would seem to demand that our Commissioners should be at once withdrawn, and that whilst we continue to employ agents to watch over our interests, we leave the subject of recognition to take care of itself.

We do not know that France desired in the beginning the disunion of America. We are inclined to think that she was a sincere well wisher of the old Republic, her ancient ally, and whose interests is no way clashed with her own. But England certainly, and all Europe now, not excepting France, desires the permanent separation of the United States. We verily believe that if they thought it probable that the South could not maintain her independence, and might be brought to make terms with the old Government, they would be more likely to interfere than at present. They wish to see the war protracted to the utmost, and both parties thoroughly exhausted. Let us withdraw our Commissioners. Let Europe understand that her recognition is a matter of the most perfect indifference, and that we have too much spirit to play the medicant for her favor any longer. With independence, under the favor of God, as certain as any future event, with a country teeming with the richest productions, and defended by the bravest soldiery of the earth, let us refuse any longer to look anywhere for aid but to Heaven and to our own strong right arms. Let us kneel only to God, not to earthly potentates and kings.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Provision Question.—The Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, giving some figures as to the wants and resources of the Confederacy in provisions, concludes thus:

What is needed is a production of 350 bushels of corn to the hand. Let every planter, then, make his calculations accordingly, and proportion the number of acres of his corn land to what he knows of its productiveness; but mindful that in our extensive country partial failures of the crop must be expected. He should not limit himself to 350 bushels, especially if he has land that will produce 50 or 60 bushels to the acre. Let him not on any consideration plant less than ten acres to the hand for early corn, and when the time for late planting arrives he should add to this as much as he can conveniently tend, without neglecting potatoes and other secondary crops. This is particularly important, as military emergencies may occasion a call for a large supply of corn in some particular region, which can only be filled with great delay from distant points, or, practically, cannot be filled at all. But if the farmers everywhere will aim at the mark we have pointed out, and those in the richer sections as much higher as they can manage to elevate their views of matters and things, only one thing more will be needed—that the Government protect the country from the ravages of the Yankees, and recollect that a war with such rapacious, plundering, mischief-loving foes as they, whose avowed object is to ruin us, involves something else besides occupying strategic lines. If our Generals will keep the Yankees from plundering, it is of little comparative importance whether there is another battle or not. We have already shown that they cannot whip us; keep them from starving us and we can fight them twenty years.

Provisions.—The Yankees can never conquer us if we are true to ourselves. If they do, it will not be by their means, but they think by starving us out. Can our people tolerate the idea? will South Carolinians allow it to prevail? Never. We have enough provisions amongst us to feed our people and to send aid to our sons and brothers in the army until next crop, and the duty of patriotism requires us to plant for the future. We have never yet been amenable to any want of patriotism, and we trust never will be. Let all of our planters and farmers plant for the army as if we are to have a seven years war—if it be shortened, it will be their gain and ours; if it continues, it will also be a gain as well as a great satisfaction to contribute to the support of the cause of independence. Let our people have the moral courage to sell their corn and provisions at a fair price, and it will bring other prices down. It is true, other things are high, and they have to pay high for them, but let the essentials of life be sold at fairly remunerative prices, and so doing will bring prices down. Let the owners of necessary provisions set the good example, and it will pervade all classes. The spirit of speculation should not extend in war times any more than in peace beyond luxuries; we should help each other in every way. From the best sources we learn that there is a plenty of provisions in the Confederacy, but that they are hoarded for high prices. Let them be freely distributed and we will get on fairly—and let our planters put in crops suitable to war times and likely to advance independence, and all will be well.—*Carolinian.*

Plant Corn and Potatoes.—Do not be discouraged, but plant as much corn and as many potatoes as possible. We know the number of farm hands has been reduced very much, but it strikes us there must be a considerable number yet left under 18 and over 40. All you have to do is to work a little harder and stick a little closer to it, and you will be surprised at the quantity of corn and potatoes comparatively speaking a few hands can raise. Be up early and late, and, with God's blessing, you can drive famine from the door, and realize a handsome reward for your labor.

The Legislature of Virginia, now in session, has passed a law prohibiting the cultivation of more than 2,500 tobacco plants to a hand, in order to compel the people to raise grain instead of tobacco. We hope the people of North Carolina will have the good sense to see the propriety of abandoning the culture of cotton and tobacco another year, and turn their attention to raising corn, potatoes, &c.

So far as our observation extends, the usual quantity of wheat has not been seeded, and we must, in a great measure, rely upon the other cereals and root crops for support.

If we can hold out another year, or even six months, the prospect for peace will be much brighter.—*Salem Press.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From the West.

Mobile, Mar. 29.—Steamer Alice arrived this morning from Havana on the 27th inst., with an assorted cargo.

Advices from Okolona say the enemy are marching south in Tennessee, desolating farms, supposed aim northern Alabama.

Pinola, March 28.—Memphis *Bulletin* of the 24th says the route to Yazoo river via Deer Creek reported working finely. Canal operations are impeded by shells. Workmen can only work at night. Federal batteries at Fort Pemberton washed away and abandoned. Rebel position reported impregnable owning to high water circulating.

Cincinnati reports prohibited at Nashville. Reported the advance guard of the Kentucky invaders had reached Clinton county. Reinforcements from Virginia intended for Bragg halted at Knoxville, the base of Kentucky movements.

Confederate Congress.

Richmond, April 1.—In the Senate to-day, the House bill to abolish flogging in the army passed with an amendment; also House bill to reorganize Navy and Senate bill to increase the number of Military Courts to attend army in the field. A message from the President vetoing the act relative to the first regiment South Carolina volunteers entitled an act increasing the efficiency of heavy artillery for coast defences.

Nothing important done in the House. Members drawing for seats in the hall of Virginia House of Delegates vacated yesterday by adjournment *sine die* of the General Assembly.

Barbee's Coquette.

Richmond, April 1.—Barbee's Coquette sold at auction to-day for $1,000, John G. Meem, of Lynchburg, purchaser.

Prices of Provisions.—We copy a communication from the Richmond *Whig* signed "Mecklenburg." It is full of sense on a subject upon which men seem to have taken leave of all their senses, especially common sense. It is utterly vain for Generals and their commissaries to tilt against laws of trade, as universal and as unbending as any of Nature's laws. The more you undertake to fight scarcity and high prices with force, the more you aggravate the evil. "Mecklenburg" shows this by precept and example, and we marvel that any man of intelligent thought in these advanced days should require either precept or example to be convinced of the truth. The cure for high prices is free trade, free transit and free (from impressment) provisions. Then the very highness of the prices attracts provisions to the market, and competition comes in to reduce price. But frighten the producer and the first holder of corn and meat with the presence of military commissaries and impressing officers, and bread and meat will be hidden from sight and become as invisible as the gold and silver coin that used to circulate among us, *and which is still among us*, but hidden away in safes, drawers, purses and old stockings. The Government must invite food to the market, give it transit and smooth its way, and then pay the market price.

If by this course its troops cannot be fed, it will be because the food is not in the country. By the contrary course it will starve both army and people, although the country were full of provisions. The Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States might as well try to force specie into general circulation with a paper currency four to one below par, as the Commissary General of the Confederate States to force down the prices of provisions and obtain abundant supplies by impressment. How is it possible that Jefferson Davis, who has been studying political economy and fighting Yankee tariffs with an enlightened knowledge for a quarter of a century, can permit his Commissary General to commit such a crime against his own principles and the teachings of his experience.

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Fort Pemberton.—A good deal of misapprehension exists in reference to the location of this post. It is so often spoken of as a barrier in the progress of the enemy to the rear of Vicksburg, that it is considered by many to be quite near the latter place. On the contrary it is more than one hundred miles distant. Fort Pemberton is on the Yazoo river a short distance below the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yellabusha. The Yankees reached it through Yazoo pass, which leaves the Mississippi a few miles below Helena and Coldwater river—the latter emptying into the Yazoo, about or near, the point where we suppose Fort Pemberton to be situated. Should the Yankees succeed in passing this Fort we do not understand how they would be in the rear of Vicksburg, for they would still be in the Yazoo, which empties into the Mississippi above Vicksburg. They would, however, be able to destroy all our boats in the Yazoo and cut us off from the large extent of rich country lying between the Yazoo and Mississippi, from which our Vicksburg army is being mainly subsisted. Fort Pemberton is not more than thirty miles from the Mississippi Central Railroad, and can thus be readily reinforced from Vicksburg if necessary.

Brother.—"Brother!" Beautiful word and how pleasant when kindly spoken! How much of true love is bound up in those seven letters!

What a relationship it expresses! It is the name of him who is our equal; our father is his father; our mother is his mother. The love which cares for us cares for him; and the eyes that weep when we sorrow, weep also when he sorrows. How doubly sanctified was that word from the lips of "Him who spake as never man spake!" What a savor of sweetness attends it in every sentence in which Jesus used it.

He has given a dignity and glory to it, brighter than that given to field and flower, when the sun removes the veil of weeping clouds from before his face, and looks down in the splendor of his beauty.

Brother! Generous epithet! Every man should speak it lovingly to his fellow; but how much more the Christian! Who should utter it if *he* does not to his brother Christian? The term is his peculiarity. God has given it to him and will he not use it? Is the poor Christian afraid or ashamed to apply it to the rich one? Is the rich one too exalted to call an humble man by so leveling and yet so sweet a title! And is it so? Children of one Father, who are going to the same glorious home—to live there together forever—refusing or neglecting to call one another by their heavenly name!

When that word from the lips of a Christian brother enters my ear, it touches my heart like holy music, and its sweet intonations are treasured up as if they were sounds by angels spoken; and I learn to love him more. Is it not thus with you, brother.—*Simple Speech.*

Edward Everett.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* gives the following *bonne bouche* to Edward Everett:

A good many Americans in Paris hung down their heads on reading that "the Hon. Edward Everett hung out a new flag to welcome Butler to Boston." Edward Everett, the pink of propriety, the model statesman, the Athenian scholar, the perfect gentleman—doing homage to that man Butler, who has committed every crime in the calendar. Oh, it is a flagrant abomination! How are the mighty fallen!—There are many citizens of New Orleans here in Paris who "black mailed" Butler to get away, and who show their passports and the prices paid for them, with Butler's initials in his own handwriting. Although we are greatly gratified on the arrival of every steamer to see that Butler is hissing justice done him in the *World*, yet we cannot refrain from expressing a little of the universal contempt which is felt for the brute in Europe, and for all who honor him.